

(2) **OPTIONAL REVERTER.**—If at any time the land conveyed under subsection (a) ceases to be used for a purpose described in paragraph (1), at the option of the United States, title to the land shall revert to the United States.

(e) **AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE LAND IN SUBSTITUTION.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall acquire land within Oregon, and within or in the vicinity of the Deschutes National Forest, of an acreage equivalent to that of the land conveyed under subsection (a). Any lands acquired shall be added to and administered as part of the Deschutes National Forest.

ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 700) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a National Historic Trail, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill or joint resolution intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*)

S. 700

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Ala Kahakai (Trail by the Sea) is an important part of the ancient trail known as the “Ala Loa” (the long trail), which circumscribes the island of Hawaii;

(2) the Ala Loa was the major land route connecting 600 or more communities of the island kingdom of Hawaii from 1400 to 1700;

(3) the trail is associated with many prehistoric and historic housing areas of the island of Hawaii, nearly all the royal centers, and most of the major temples of the island;

(4) the use of the Ala Loa is also associated with many rulers of the kingdom of Hawaii, with battlefields and the movement of armies during their reigns, and with annual taxation;

(5) the use of the trail played a significant part in events that affected Hawaiian history and culture, including—

(A) Captain Cook’s landing and subsequent death in 1779;

(B) Kamehameha I’s rise to power and consolidation of the Hawaiian Islands under monarchical rule; and

(C) the death of Kamehameha in 1819, followed by the overthrow of the ancient religious system, the Kapu, and the arrival of the first western missionaries in 1820; and

(6) the trail—

(A) was used throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and continues in use today; and

(B) contains a variety of significant cultural and natural resources.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (the Trail by the Sea), a 175 mile long trail extending from [Upolu] ‘Upolu Point on the north tip of Hawaii Island down the west coast of the Island around Ka Lae to the east boundary of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park at the ancient shoreline temple known as [‘Wahaulu] ‘Waha’ula’, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Ala Kahakai Trail’, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ‘Ala Kahakai National Trail Study and Environmental Impact Statement’, dated January 1998.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No land or interest in land outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the United States for the trail except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(E) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) encourage communities and owners of land along the trail, native Hawaiians, and volunteer trail groups to participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of the trail; and

“(ii) consult with affected Federal, State, and local agencies, native Hawaiian groups, and landowners in the administration of the trail.”.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 700), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 700

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Ala Kahakai (Trail by the Sea) is an important part of the ancient trail known as the “Ala Loa” (the long trail), which circumscribes the island of Hawaii;

(2) the Ala Loa was the major land route connecting 600 or more communities of the island kingdom of Hawaii from 1400 to 1700;

(3) the trail is associated with many prehistoric and historic housing areas of the island of Hawaii, nearly all the royal centers, and most of the major temples of the island;

(4) the use of the Ala Loa is also associated with many rulers of the kingdom of Hawaii, with battlefields and the movement of armies during their reigns, and with annual taxation;

(5) the use of the trail played a significant part in events that affected Hawaiian history and culture, including—

(A) Captain Cook’s landing and subsequent death in 1779;

(B) Kamehameha I’s rise to power and consolidation of the Hawaiian Islands under monarchical rule; and

(C) the death of Kamehameha in 1819, followed by the overthrow of the ancient religious system, the Kapu, and the arrival of the first western missionaries in 1820; and

(6) the trail—

(A) was used throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and continues in use today; and

(B) contains a variety of significant cultural and natural resources.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (the Trail by the Sea), a 175 mile long trail extending from ‘Upolu Point on the north tip of Hawaii Island down the west coast of the Island around Ka Lae to the east boundary of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park at the ancient shoreline temple known as ‘Waha’ula’, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Ala Kahakai Trail’, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ‘Ala Kahakai National Trail Study and Environmental Impact Statement’, dated January 1998.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No land or interest in land outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the United States for the trail except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(E) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) encourage communities and owners of land along the trail, native Hawaiians, and volunteer trail groups to participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of the trail; and

“(ii) consult with affected Federal, State, and local agencies, native Hawaiian groups, and landowners in the administration of the trail.”.

LOESS HILLS PRESERVATION STUDY ACT OF 1999

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 776) to authorize the National Park Service to conduct a feasibility study for the preservation of the Loess Hills in western Iowa, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*.)

S. 776

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Loess Hills Preservation Study Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Loess Hills encompasses 600,000 acres in western Iowa, having been formed by ancient glaciers and hundreds of centuries of westerly winds blowing soil across the Missouri River, which were then deposited in Iowa;

(2) this area is the largest Loess formation in the United States, and one of the two largest in the world, supporting several species of rare native prairie grasses;

(3) portions of the Loess Hills remain undeveloped and provide an important opportunity to protect and preserve an historic, rare and unique natural resource;

(4) a program to study the Loess Hills can only be successfully implemented with the cooperation and participation of affected local governments and landowners;

(5) in 1986, the Loess Hills area was designated as a National Natural Landmark in recognition of the area's nationally significant natural resources;

(6) although significant natural resources remain in the area, increasing development in the area has threatened the future stability and integrity of the Loess Hills area; and

(7) the Loess Hills area merits further study by the National Park Service, in cooperation with the State of Iowa, local governments, and affected landowners, to determine appropriate means to better protect, preserve, and interpret the significant resources in the area.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a *suitability and feasibility* study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve the Loess Hills in western Iowa.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Loess Hills" means the natural geological formation of soils in the State of Iowa located between Waubansie State Park and Stone Park, and which includes Plymouth, Woodbury, Monona, Harrison, Pottawattamie, Mills, and Fremont counties;

(2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(3) the term "State" means the State of Iowa.

SEC. 4. LOESS HILLS STUDY.

(a) The Secretary shall undertake a study of the Loess Hills area to review options for the protection and interpretation of the area's natural, cultural, and historical resources. The study shall include, but need not be limited to, an analysis of the suitability and feasibility of designating the area as—

(1) a unit of the National Park System;

(2) a National Heritage Area or Heritage Corridor; or

(3) such other designation as may be appropriate.

(b) The study shall examine the appropriateness and feasibility of cooperative protection and interpretive efforts between the United States, the State, its political subdivisions, and non-profit groups or other interested parties.

(c) The Secretary shall consult in the preparation of the study with State and local governmental entities, affected landowners, and other interested public and private organizations and individuals.

(d) The study shall be completed within one year after the date funds are made available. No later than 30 days after its completion, the Secretary shall transmit a report of the study, along with any recommendations, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act *not to exceed* \$275,000.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 776), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 776

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Loess Hills Preservation Study Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the Loess Hills encompasses 600,000 acres in western Iowa, having been formed by ancient glaciers and hundreds of centuries of westerly winds blowing soil across the Missouri River, which were then deposited in Iowa;

(2) this area is the largest Loess formation in the United States, and one of the two largest in the world, supporting several species of rare native prairie grasses;

(3) portions of the Loess Hills remain undeveloped and provide an important opportunity to protect and preserve an historic, rare and unique natural resource;

(4) a program to study the Loess Hills can only be successfully implemented with the cooperation and participation of affected local governments and landowners;

(5) in 1986, the Loess Hills area was designated as a National Natural Landmark in recognition of the area's nationally significant natural resources;

(6) although significant natural resources remain in the area, increasing development in the area has threatened the future stability and integrity of the Loess Hills area; and

(7) the Loess Hills area merits further study by the National Park Service, in cooperation with the State of Iowa, local governments, and affected landowners, to determine appropriate means to better protect, preserve, and interpret the significant resources in the area.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a *suitability and feasibility* study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve the Loess Hills in western Iowa.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Loess Hills" means the natural geological formation of soils in the State of Iowa located between Waubansie State Park and Stone Park, and which includes Plymouth, Woodbury, Monona, Harrison, Pottawattamie, Mills, and Fremont counties;

(2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(3) the term "State" means the State of Iowa.

SEC. 4. LOESS HILLS STUDY.

(a) The Secretary shall undertake a study of the Loess Hills area to review options for the protection and interpretation of the area's natural, cultural, and historical resources. The study shall include, but need not be limited to, an analysis of the suitability and feasibility of designating the area as—

(1) a unit of the National Park System;

(2) a National Heritage Area or Heritage Corridor; or

(3) such other designation as may be appropriate.

(b) The study shall examine the appropriateness and feasibility of cooperative protection and interpretive efforts between the United States, the State, its political subdivisions, and non-profit groups or other interested parties.

(c) The Secretary shall consult in the preparation of the study with State and local governmental entities, affected landowners, and other interested public and private organizations and individuals.

(d) The study shall be completed within one year after the date funds are made available. No later than 30 days after its completion, the Secretary shall transmit a report of the study, along with any recommendations, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act *not to exceed* \$275,000.

BLACK CANYON NATIONAL PARK AND GUNNISON GORGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ACT OF 1999

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 323) to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park and establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) *Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument was established for the preservation of its spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;*

(2) *the Black Canyon of the Gunnison and adjacent upland include a variety of unique ecological, geological, scenic, historical, and wildlife components enhanced by the serenity and rural western setting of the area;*

(3) *the Black Canyon of the Gunnison and adjacent land provide extensive opportunities for educational and recreational activities, and are publicly used for hiking, camping, and fishing, and for wilderness value, including solitude;*

(4) *adjacent public land downstream of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument has wilderness value and offers unique geological, paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources;*

(5) *public land adjacent to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument contributes to the protection of the wildlife, viewshed, and scenic qualities of the Black Canyon;*

(6) *some private land adjacent to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument has exceptional natural and scenic value that would be threatened by future development pressures;*

(7) *the benefits of designating public and private land surrounding the national monument as a national park include greater long-term protection of the resources and expanded visitor use opportunities; and*

(8) *land in and adjacent to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison Gorge is—*

(A) *recognized for offering exceptional multiple use opportunities;*

(B) *recognized for offering natural, cultural, scenic, wilderness, and recreational resources; and*

(C) *worthy of additional protection as a national conservation area, and with respect to the Gunnison Gorge itself, as a component of the national wilderness system.*

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CONSERVATION AREA.**—*The term "Conservation Area" means the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, consisting of approximately 57,725 acres surrounding the Gunnison Gorge as depicted on the Map.*

(2) **MAP.**—*The term "Map" means the map entitled "Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge NCA—1/22/99". The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Department of the Interior.*

(3) **PARK.**—*The term "Park" means the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park established under section 4 and depicted on the Map.*